

## Critical Thinking



## Fungi

## Characteristics

- Fungi are ~~plants that~~ do not make their own food. *They are heterotrophic.*
- They are *heterotrophic (digest food outside of body).*
- Some fungi
  - are parasitic
  - are saprophytic
  - are unicellular; others are multicellular.
- Multicellular forms are made of thin threadlike tubes called hyphae (singular: hypha).
- The entire mass of hyphae is called the mycelium.
- Multicellular forms reproduce by spores.

## Vocabulary

- ☐ **antibiotics**—Chemicals that kill or medically control certain living organisms, e.g., penicillin.
- ☐ **budding**—Reproduction where a young organism grows from the cell of its parent.
- ☐ **chlorophyll**—A green pigment used during food manufacture.
- ☐ **multicellular**—Living organisms consisting of more than one cell.
- ☐ **parasites**—Organisms that feed on living organisms.
- ☐ **photosynthesis**—The process by which living things make their own food.
- ☐ **saprophytes**—Organisms that feed on dead materials.
- ☐ **unicellular**—Living organisms consisting of just one cell.

## Types

## Yeasts

- are unicellular
- reproduce by budding
- are used in the process of making bread

## Mushrooms

- are multicellular
  - are made of hyphae
- The body is the mycelium, made of many hyphae.
- Examples
- bracket fungi (look like shelves on old wood)
  - “toadstools”
  - puffballs

## Molds

- are multicellular
- cause diseases in animals
  - ringworm
  - athlete’s foot
- cause diseases in plants
  - blights
  - smuts
- are source of some antibiotics
- are used in the making of cheese

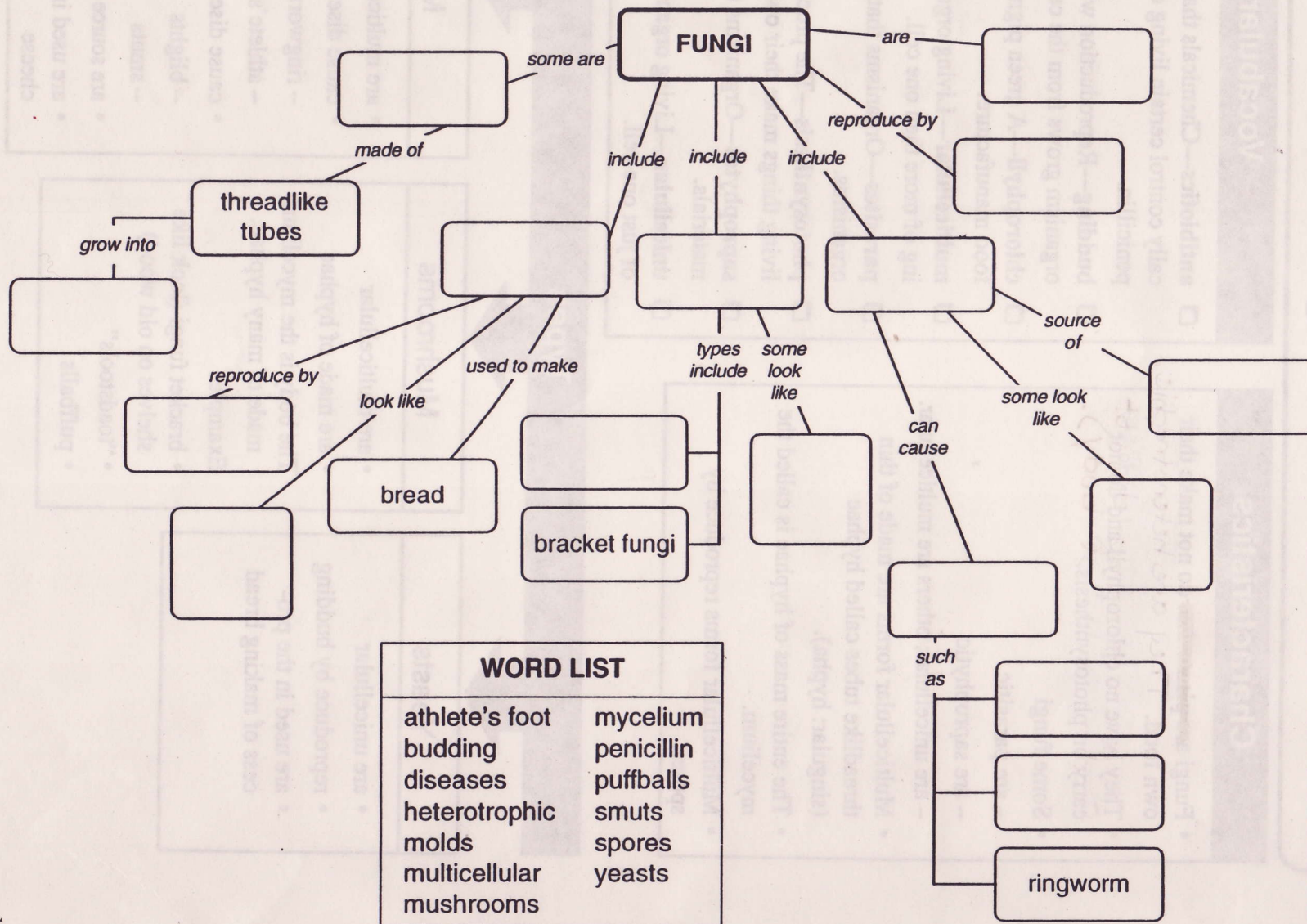


# Concept Map: Fungi

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Select words from the word list and fill in the blank map items. Use each word only once, and use all the words on the list. ~~Cut and paste (or tape) the three pictures in the correct boxes on the map.~~



Either redraw in or use arrows to point to box

